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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERNIGHT
Barometer 29.95.

March 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 62. Humidity " 86 " 73

March 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 62 Humidity 70 " 77

7602 日二十月廿 MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917. 一禮拜 號五月三英千九百十一 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Cleaning-up Operations by the British.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 3rd inst., says the partial lull in the German retirement during the past two days is due to the increasing difficulty of the enemy to carry out the movement unobserved.

We are profiting by the lull to push forward our communications and to consolidate our advance. As an instance, yesterday was largely devoted to cleaning up, with the result that over two hundred prisoners were rounded up at various points, while our artillery secured a new objective. The lengthening range of the enemy artillery indicates that the withdrawal of his guns continues.

Aerial photographs have disclosed a rearward movement of batteries by road and rail.

The British troops repudiate the suggestion that the new gas shells are responsible for the retirement, which is due to the tenacity, gallantry and increasing weight of our armies.

The New British Front.

London, March 4.

According to a message from Copenhagen, the German Military Authorities state that the British have taken over a new part of the Western Front from the French.

The above possibly refers to the fact, recently indicated in a communique from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, that the British line now extends eastwards beyond Seilly Saillisel.

French Penetrate Enemy's Second Line.

London, March 4.

A French communique states:—Parties penetrated the enemy's second line trenches to the south of Nouvron, between the Oise and the Aisne, and did great damage.

There were violent artillery duels to the north and south of the Etain Railway, in Woevre.

French air squadrons bombed hangars at Friscate; a powder factory at Beno les Meaux; blast furnaces at Welfling, in the district of Sarebruck; and the railway station at Delme.

THE FLEMISH NATION.

Germany's Professed Sympathy.

London, March 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg received a deputation of the so called most active Flemish groups from Flanders, which expatiated on the affinities between the Germans and the Flemings. The Chancellor said he would be glad to help the latter in their struggle against the penetration of French customs, and said the Kaiser approved of the Governor General's measures aiming at the free development of the Flemish nation. This policy must be carried out during the occupation in order to secure the complete administrative separation of the two parts of Belgium, but both would be united under the Governor General.

TO FREE GERMANY'S SLAVES.

London, March 4.

The Anti-Slavery Aborigines Protection Society has appealed to the Colonial Office to proclaim the freedom of 185,000 slaves in German East Africa.

DISARMAMENT IN GREECE.

London, March 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the Minister of the Interior has urged the Police and Gendarmerie Authorities to apply the disarmament decree more strictly, as the Military Control is dissatisfied with the results.

A BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, March 4.

The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on March 3. The vessel was probably mined.

THE RUSSIAN ARRESTS.

Described as a Grave Blunder.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Duma has debated the recent arrests of workmen.

M. Konovaloff, Vice-President of the Committee, described the arrests as the gravest blunder. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the workmen, who were determined to make every sacrifice to secure victory, and declared that mysterious bands four days ago prevented the publication of an appeal by the workmen that they might return to work.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

The Capture of Hamadan.

London, March 4.

A wireless Russian official message says:—Our Persian detachments took the offensive in the direction of Bidjer and have occupied a village two miles to the south-west thereof. We captured Hamadan on Friday.

THE MISSIONS TO RUSSIA.

London, March 4.

The Allied Missions have returned from Russia most satisfied with the result of their visit.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Further Revelations of the Mexican Plot.

London, March 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is now known that Count von Bernstorff was instructed from Berlin to arrange for the dismantling of German ships in the United States simultaneously with the receipt by Mexico of Herr Zimmerman's Note.

It is inferred that detailed instructions were sent to Count von Bernstorff, to make war by the United States impossible. Officials are reticent, but they have indicated that the plot was general and wholesale.

The *New York World's* Washington correspondent says there is a strong impression that an important section of Herr Zimmerman's Note has been withheld from publication, and that the Government has correspondence showing that the Germans sought to alienate the South American and Central American countries from the United States, instigated the recent Cuban revolt, and plotted a reign of terror in the United States in the event of trouble.

Some Plain Speaking in the Senate.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that, in the Senate, Senator Sherman read a Berlin despatch containing Herr Zimmerman's admission of the Mexican plot, after which Senator Brandegee continued his speech on the Armed Neutrality Bill. He asked whether Americans were going to allow the Teutonic monster to trample them ruthlessly, and said war would be inevitable when armed American merchantmen entered the submarine zone, but war had existed since February 1, when Germany's submarine proclamation defied the world.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose constituency (Missouri) is largely German, moved an amendment to the Bill, with a view to preventing the arming of munition ships or authorising the President to employ other instrumentalities. He said he heard that Navy experts had planned to provide merchantmen with submarine-chasing boats. He was thereupon denounced as revealing naval secrets. Senator Stone spoke for several hours, obviously with the aim of obstructing the Bill.

Japanese Denunciation of German Scheme.

London, March 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, it is authoritatively stated that the German proposal of an alliance with Japan against America was never submitted to Japan in any form, officially or unofficially, but if it had been "of course there would have been only one reply." The Premier and other members of the Cabinet denounce the proposal as an evil dream of degenerate minds.

President Wilson's Confidence.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is learned on the highest authority that President Wilson will arm merchantmen and take any other necessary protecting steps, even should the Senate be compelled automatically to adjourn to-day before passing the Armed Neutrality Bill, which is obstinately obstructed by a handful of Senators.

The President is confident that he possesses sufficient powers, and considers that the vote given by the House of Representatives, and the general attitude of the Senate, show that Congress is behind him.

In the meantime, ninety per cent. of the Senators have issued a manifesto to the public declaring that the Senate favours the Bill.

The obstructionists' opportunities to speak are unlimited.

The Yarrowdale Prisoners.

London, March 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that the Americans on the Yarrowdale are still detained because of the prevalence of spotted fever among the British seamen. The message adds that it is hoped to raise the quarantine on March 7.

AUSTRIANS REPULSE AN ENEMY ATTACK.

London, March 4.

An Italian official message says:—After a violent preparation, the enemy attempted to storm our positions east of Gorizia, but was driven back with heavy loss.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra].

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, March 3.

According to Belgian correspondents, a new Zeppelin, making speed trials at Ghent on February 26th, caught fire and exploded, the crew being burnt to death.

Belgian eye-witnesses were arrested and taken to Germany.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

American Consuls Detained.

Washington, March 3.

The State Department has been informed by Germany of the detaining of four American Consuls until officially advised that the United States is allowing German Consuls to proceed to South America to which they had been assigned.

Irritation is being felt at the continued detention of the Americans of the Yarrowdale.

The Mexican Plot.

Washington, March 3.

The revelation of German plotting in Mexico has stirred the Capital to the depths. Congressmen have forgotten their differences, and are rallying to support the President.

Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in introducing into the House of Representatives a Bill authorising the arming of merchantmen, received an ovation when he asserted the right of Americans to travel. He added "We hope to uphold the right peacefully, but if this is impossible then it will be upheld by force of arms."

Mr. Lansing has issued a statement to the effect that he is confident that Mexico will not be a party to such a plot, adding "It is impossible to publish all the details in fear of endangering the lives of our informants."

A Japanese official statement has been issued scouting the idea that Japan will ever entertain such a proposal, and dwelling on the good growing out of the friendship of Japan and the United States.

An official at the Embassy said that the idea of Japan adhering to such a proposal was monstrous, impossible and outrageous.

America Getting Prepared.

Washington, March 3.

The Senate has passed the 535 million dollars Naval Appropriation Bill without a division; also 150 million dollars for bonds to provide an Emergency Fund; 115 millions for the President to expedite naval construction and 35 millions for additional submarines.

Germany Justifies her Intrigue.

Amsterdam, March 3.

Germany justifies her intrigue in Mexico against America on the ground that it constituted an intelligent anticipation, which was subsequently justified by America abandoning neutrality.

Germany is angry at the "treachery" by which the intrigue was discovered.

More American Preparation.

Washington, March 3.

Amendments to the Naval Bill have been adopted making all appropiations available immediately instead of on July 1st and establishing another Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast.

JAPAN'S ASSURANCES TO THE ALLIES.

New York, March 3.

A Tokyo message states that Baron Motono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told an Associated Press representative that he had received no proposal to join in a possible war against the United States. He said the idea was ridiculous and was based upon an outrageous presumption that Japan would abandon the Allies.

NEW AUSTRIAN CHIEF OF STAFF.

Amsterdam, March 3.

Baron Arz von Strauszenberg supersedes von Hoetzendorf as Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

FIGHTING IN RUMANIA.

London, March 3.

A Russian official report states:—

A German counter-attack drove out the Rumanians from a height northward of Zaval River.

We annihilated two field-posts north of the Rimnik River.

PROTESTS AGAINST COTTON DUTY.

London, March 3.

Considerable excitement was caused in Manchester on on the raising of the duty on cotton goods imported from India while the countervailing excise is unchanged. Protests will promptly be made on the ground that the change imposes a four per cent. protective duty against Lancashire goods.

THE MESOPOTAMIA COMPAIGN.

Improvement in Transport.

London, March 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Forster stated that the improvement in transport was largely responsible for the success in Mesopotamia, where the medical conditions were now generally satisfactory. There was necessarily considerable sickness during the summer but the ratio since had steadily diminished.

Success of River Gun Boats.

London, March 4.

The Admiralty announces that in Mesopotamia the river gun-boats Tarantula, Mantis and Moth came into contact and passed the retreating Turkish Army to the west of Shumran on February 26. They inflicted heavy loss and captured or destroyed four Turkish steamers and a number of barges containing ammunition.

(Continued on page 8)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. J. C. Cust.

London, March 4.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry John Cockayne Cust, D.L., J.P.

[Deceased, who was 50 years of age, was heir to the Barony of Brownlow. He had a fairly long Parliamentary career, having been Conservative M.P. for Stamford, 1890-95; and for Bermondsey, 1900-1906. He was at one time editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and was a member of the French Bar.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 4.

Silver is quoted at 37 5/16; less offering. The market is steady.

WAR CONFERENCE.

The City and the Delegates.

On the initiative of Mr. S. H. M. Killik, the question of giving some sort of City welcome to the representatives of the Colonies and of India who will be attending the forthcoming War Conference in London, is being brought forward amongst the members of the City Corporation. A petition with the customary seven signatures has been prepared for presentation in due course to the Lord Mayor, asking him to permit the matter to be brought before the Court of Common Council. Sir William Dunn has not yet received official cognisance of the movement, but it is expected that he will readily agree to the proposition. It may, perhaps, be decided to convene a special meeting of the Corporation.

The Overseas representatives will probably number about a dozen. It has been suggested that the City's welcome should take the form of a reception and presentation of the Freedom, to be followed by a luncheon, to the distinguished visitors. A number of those who will attend have already received the Freedom, and will therefore only partake in the reception and luncheon. In these days of retrenchment in may be decided that the gold box, costing about 200 guineas, in which the scroll of the Freedom is placed when presented to the recipient, will be dispensed with, and replaced by an oaken casket or other less expensive receptacle. Great interest is being excited in the City at the proposed public welcome to the distinguished visitors.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the Colonial Conference in London in 1907 the City Corporation conferred the Freedom on the seven gentlemen who attended, who were:—

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Alfred Deakin, Sir Joseph Ward, the Hon. Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Sir Robert Bond, the Hon. Sir Frederick Robert Moor, and General the Hon. Louis Botha.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 8.

H.K. Horticultural Society.—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (First Day).

Friday, March 9.

H.K. Horticultural Society.—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (Second Day).

Saturday, March 10.

Hongkong Rope Co.—Shareholders' meeting at 11 a.m.

NOTICES.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

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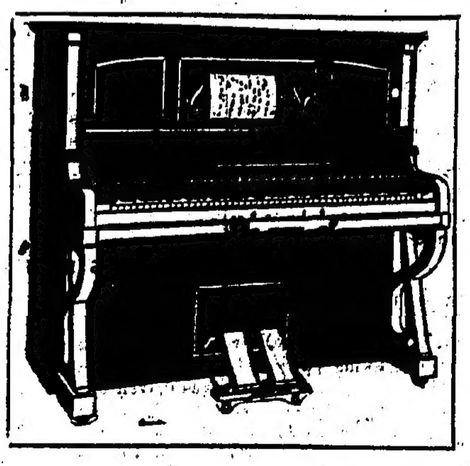

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GENERAL NEWS.

Will Wanted.

The request is advertised that if any person is aware of the existance of a will of the late William Mendel, of Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C., and 31, Hans-mansions, S.W., deceased, formerly of Andre, Mendel and Co., Whittington Avenue, E.C., and 15, Gt. Stanhope Street, Park-lane, W., or who has witnessed any testamentary document for him or is able to give any information as to a will, he will communicate with Gery and Brooks, 10, Old Cavendish Street, W.

Japanese Goods "Made in Germany."

All Japanese articles discovered in British colonies with the mark "Made in Germany" will be confiscated, according to notices of Mr. E. F. Crowe, commercial attache to the British Embassy at Tokyo. This action follows reports that Japanese merchandise marked of German make has been exported into the British overseas territories, particularly in the South Pacific Ocean, by Japanese merchants. Japanese goods so marked have appeared in Shanghai and, of course, are not saleable there.

The Maharajah of Bikanir.

Says the *London and China Express*:—For the first time in the history of the British connection with India, an Indian Prince is to take part in the war councils of the Empire. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir is one of the Indian representatives selected by the Secretary of State for India to assist him when he represents the country at the special sittings of the War Cabinet. The Maharajah, who is an A.D.C. to the King, served with the British Army in China at the time of the Boxer trouble. He received a knighthood and the Order of the Indian Empire for these services.

Tragedies of the Dark Streets.

The Westminster Coroner, Mr. Ingleby Oddie, recently advised that ladies should wear white hats on dark nights, and the jury endorsed the suggestion. The inquest was on Kate Helena Connaught, 31, dressmaker, Larline Gardens, Battersea, who was run over by a motor transport (A.S.C.) vehicle in Birdcage Walk. Her brother, it was stated, lost his life on the Queen Mary in the Battle of Jutland, and another was on the way to France. Miss Connaught was crossing the road arm-in-arm with a friend, with whom she was chatting, when the vehicle hooted. The pair separated in different directions, and she was knocked down. A verdict of accidental death was returned in this case, and also in the case of Walter Jackson, 55, Bruce House, Drury Lane, who, after terminating his engagement as plateman at Horrex's Hotel, Norfolk Street, was run over by a bus outside Westminster Abbey. In the darkness the driver did not see him.

A Liverpool Opium Raid.

As the result of extensive raids by the police 33 Chinese were at Liverpool on January 17, remanded on charges of being in unlawful possession of opium. Inspector Burgess said that he found 25 dazed Chinese in one house, all suffering from the effects of opium. Thirteen men were found at the next house, fifteen in another, and at the fourth house he visited he found 34 men in a suffocating atmosphere, 12 of them being in possession of opium. At one place a dog was set on him and boots were thrown from the housetop, and one man who tried to escape slipped down the chimney, where he remained *for two hours* before being rescued by means of a ladder and a fire escape. The police took possession of a complete set of apparatus for the manufacture of opium and smoking material. This consisted of tins of material of a very costly character, pipes, packages of needles, and several pounds of mixture in a large tin ready for use. As a sequel to the raid, four Chinese were fined £50 and a guinea costs; one was fined £50 and costs and 40s. for assaulting the police; four were fined £25; and 24 were fined 40s. and costs.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, If Equalled, for Bread, Cakes, Oysters, [illegible] and Meals [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

Walt Whitman Birthplace Sold.

New York, January 20.—Walt Whitman's birthplace at Huntington, L.I., has been sold again. The ancient farmhouse where the lad worked and played and dreamed has been transferred to Mr. N. H. Brewster, of Flushing, by Mr. Frank Rokers, who bought it at auction November 14, 1915. Mr. Brewster has not decided what disposition he will make of it.

The Late Captain Fryatt.

It has been decided to add a wing to the Cottage Hospital at Dovercourt as a memorial to the late Captain Fryatt, who was murdered by the German authorities, to be called "The Fryatt Memorial Wing." The committee appeal to the late Captain Fryatt's fellow-townsmen, and particularly to the members of the mercantile marine, to supply the necessary funds. Subscriptions may be sent to the Mayor of Harwich, or to Messrs. Barclay and Co.'s Bank at Dovercourt.

Echo of the Canopus Claim.

An echo of the unsuccessful claim by H.M.S. Canopus to share in the £12,160 prize bounty for sinking four German warships in the Falkland Islands Battle was heard in the Prize Court last month. Application was made on behalf of Admiral Sturdee that the funds should not bear the cost of Rear-Admiral Grant's application for the crew of the Canopus, but Sir Samuel Evans said he thought the application of the Canopus a fair one, and he would make no order as to costs.

Vital Organs for Sale.

Dr. William Sadler of Chicago told an audience in East St. Louis that the vital organs of human beings will at no distant date become chattel property, subject to the laws of barter and sales. They may even be given as security for loans. "Organs of animals have been successfully transplanted," said Dr. Sadler. "The principle can be applied to human beings. It may not be long until wealthy men may be able to take mortgages on the kidneys of others or make arrangements whereby if the man whose kidneys he has advanced money on is killed in an accident he can claim his 'property'—in other words foreclose the mortage."

China and Germany.—Opinion in Berlin.

The Peking Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister to Germany, Dr. W. W. Yen, reporting the opinion in Berlin on the question of Chino-German relations. The opinion official circles in Berlin is that relations between China and Germany have always been cordial, that although the Chinese Note is strongly worded, especially in the latter part, they think the breach of diplomatic relations between China and Germany is not likely. The German Foreign Office has announced that there is no possibility of a severance of relations between China and Germany. Dr. Yen only reports the facts; he adds no comment in his message, which formed one of the subjects of discussion at the Special Cabinet Meeting on the 22nd instant.

China's Japan Loan.

On February 19 there was a meeting in the head office of the Industrial Bank of Japan between Mr. Lou Tsung-yu, the representative of the Bank of Communications and the representatives of the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of Chosen, when the proceeds of the loan of Y.5,000,000 which the Bank of Communications has lately floated in Japan through those Tokyo banks were formally delivered to Mr. Lou, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. Mr. Lou, who had been in Tokyo for some time, has been negotiating with the representatives of those Japanese banks over the remittance of the proceeds. As soon as the formal delivery was finished, he drew a bill on the Peking branch of the Bank of Taiwan and completed his mission, says the Tokyo paper.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings Chater Road, Victoria on SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1917.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 10, Seymour Terrace. Apply to:—P. M. N. de Silva 6, Les Vœux Road.

TO BE LET.—Houses in Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutries, Lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, Furnished or Unfurnished Room. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalow at Taipo. Four Rooms, Garden, Servants Quarters, &c., Apply:—Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Offices at 2, Connaught Road, C.

Offices in King's & York Buildings.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

Houses on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A "FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon."

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—New European and Chinese houses in Matheson and Sharp Streets, Bowington, or Wanchai, close to street Cars and No. 1. Police Station. All houses will be ready for tenants on or before the 10th of March, 1917. Apply to Chiu Wah Kee the first house in Matheson Street.

LOST.

LOST, on February 19, a WHITE BULL TERRIER PUP (dog) six months old; odd eyes; from No. 3, New Government Quarters, Wongneicheong Road. Any person detaining the animal after this date will be prosecuted.—Inspector Wildin, Imports and Exports Office.

WANTED.

WANTED.—William's Chinese-English Dictionary, second hand. Apply "K" care of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BILLIARD TABLE (By Roberts' with s oring boards, etc., etc., complete. In very good condition. Price $750.00. For full particulars:—Apply to President Officers, Mess, 74 Punjabis, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—YACHT M. B. LOLLO yawl-rigged, 7½ h.p. Thorneycroft M engine, (Kerosine) 30' long, 8' beam complete with dinghy, code flags, anchors, etc 7 knots. Apply Mess President 75th Punjabis. Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL, well Situated. Twenty-five Bed-Rooms. Billiard Rooms. Bars. Dining Rooms. Drawing Rooms. Electric System throughout. Business in Excellent Condition. No reasonable offer refused. Owner leaving for Home. Apply Box 1262, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GERMANY.

Whilst most Britishers in the Colonies—especially those in important trade centres like Hongkong—realise the necessity of instituting, after the war, a boycott of German trade, it is evident that at Home there is a very large section of public opinion which inclines to the view that by going out of our way to injure Germany's trade, we shall be injuring ourselves as well. Believing this, a reversion to pre-war conditions is urged, and the arguments brought forward by these misguided, but no doubt good-intentioned people, should not to be dismissed as so much rubbish, but should be countered by sound reasoning, reflective of the fact that Colonists have a good case to put forward. It would, therefore, be well if all interested in this question—and everyone is more or less affected by it—would educate themselves up to the possession of a clear conception of the facts, and thus be able fully to justify their attitude.

There can be no disputing the point that Germany's trade was the chief instrument in her policy of "peaceful penetration," and that it enabled her to get a grip on the internal affairs of Belgium, France and Russia, and, to smaller extent, of England. And it is because it is desirable that a stop should be put to Germany's schemes of future world-dominion that her expansion must be checked, for by injuring her trade we shall be striking at her most vulnerable point. Whilst this is perhaps the greatest of all reasons why German commercial progress should be impeded, there are others not of much less importance. In the course of the war, Germany has been guilty of the most outrageous violations of treaties and agreements, and it would be nothing short of a disgrace to our present standard of morality to let these acts go unpunished. The murdering of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the making of slaves of unprotected civilians, and the callous submarining of liners with their women and children passengers, call for the world's disapproval and, as the guilty ones are not merely a few leaders maddened by the lust for power, but the whole German nation, which has shown no signs of anxiety to repudiate the actual murderers, the nation itself must be punished by our refusing to have any dealings with it. The condoning of these revolting deeds by the German people has forfeited to Germany as a nation the right to decent society—and she can only be made to realise that she has gone outside the limits of the permissible by a universal boycott after the war. Then the repairing our of own damage caused by the war has not to be forgotten. When peace is declared, the ravages of war will be seen in all their enormity. Even now it looks as if things are shaping for a serious slump in industry and trade. The creating of new forms of employment for capital and labour will have to be seen to, and one direction in which new industries can be introduced into England is by capturing those industries at present specialised in by Germany. The war has created many wants due to the absence of imported goods, and there is no reason why those wants should not be satisfied by ourselves. It will indeed be difficult to utilise this means of recuperation if we continue to allow the unrestricted importation of German goods, though there are by no means a few people who still cling to the old fallacies of "Free Trade," forgetful of the fact that, without free trade all round, the system becomes a one-sided and injurious policy.

In considering this question, those nations which have joined with us in the present combat against the indiscriminate use of might have also to be thought of, and some system of inter-trading and mutual co-operation and help will doubtless be devised. The Quadruple Entente has been the greatest and most splendid alliance the world has ever seen. It should certainly not be allowed to dissolve when peace comes. Commercially knit together, it would be able to exercise a restraining influence on any and every nation which sought to impose its will on the rest of the world, and, knowing that Germany has not yet lost her ideas of world dominance, the Alliance could operate to defeat that end. One of the finest ways of achieving that purpose will be to see that Germany shall never be able to grow sufficiently strong to threaten the world again as she was doing in the years immediately preceding the war. Germany must be thoroughly beaten, and she must be made to see the futility of her arrogant dreams.

An Appeal to Chinese.

We recently published an appeal made by the Mother Superior of the Franciscan nuns in Borneo for funds on behalf of the convent at Kuching, Sarawak. The nuns work not only among the jungle natives and the Sea Dyaks but also among the Chinese immigrants in Kuching; and it is for this latter reason that we consider Mother Helen's appeal should be widely known—and listened to—among the wealthy Chinese of Hongkong, and still more of Canton. In recent years the Chinese Government has begun to show a reasonable solicitude for the welfare of those of its subjects who emigrate to the Malay-speaking countries; and its officials should surely now be the first to recognise the magnificent work which the Sisters are doing among the girls and women from the Coast Provinces who have gone to settle in Sarawak and North Borneo. The convent at Kuching is a wooden building which has become rotten with age; and there should be no difficulty in persuading some of the influential Chinese who are interested in the well being of their compatriots abroad to contribute such sums as will give the nuns a permanent home and enable them to increase the very useful work which they are doing. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. Mother Helen at the Italian Convent in Caine Road.

More Hun Plotting.

One would have thought that after the many revelations, during the past two years, of plots hatched by Germans against the peace of the United States, no further proof would be necessary, even to the most pro-Hun American, that our enemies are undesirable neighbours. One would also have thought that the whole neutral world would by this time have realised that Germany cannot, for the life of her, run straight, and is therefore a lasting menace to civilisation so long as she retains any semblance of power. Yet it has taken the discovery of the Mexico plot to stir up the Americans to a real sense of the danger, and even now, according to this morning's wires, one of their politicians—Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee—is so fond of the Germans that he has been opposing the arming of merchantmen. What was such a man doing out of the late Cabinet at Home? The explanation of his extraordinary conduct seems to be that he represents a constituency very largely German. Even so, what is the United States Senate coming to when one of its important members champions the idea that America should not protect her subjects who are travelling by sea and who has to be "denounced for revealing naval secrets." Mr. Stone strikes us as being quite a nice sort of man to have for a friend.

The Final Result.

Whatever may happen in the immediate feature, there can hardly be a doubt that the Germans, at the end of the war, will find themselves worse than friendless among the nations, that they will be regarded as pariahs and that the Entente Powers will be more than ever desirous of making it a matter of impossibility for Germany to regain any authoritative position in Europe. It should be plain to everyone that the old argument as to the blame's resting entirely with a small circle of ultra-militarists in Berlin is entirely fallacious. It may be that this was true in the days (many years ago now) when the first preparations for "The Day" were being made; but the little leaven has leavened the whole lump, and nowadays, from Kaiser to drummer boy, the entire nation has become infected with the poison. The conspiracies regarding India, Ireland, the United States and Mexico, as well as the evidence arising out of the various spy arrests at Home before and after the outbreak of war, show that the plotters are of every grade of society and that nothing short of disarming Germany and restricting her interesting children to certain areas will ensure the ultimate peace of the world.

DAY BY DAY.

FATE IS REALLY VERY KIND; EVERY WORTHLESS MAN GETS ALONG FAR BETTER THAN HE DESERVES.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.3/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 301st anniversary of the death of Francis Beaumont, the dramatist.

Chinese Festival.

To-morrow, according to the Chinese Calendar, is the festival of "Ching-che, or "Excited Insects."

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of magazines and books from Mrs. R. Pithie. We have also to thank "O. W. W." for a similar parcel.

Football Match.

H.K.F.C. meet the Navy to-morrow; kick-off at 5 p.m. The Hongkong team will be:—Goldenberg; Black, Railton; Rodger, Stewart, Smith; Clemo, Walker, Stalker, McTavish and Chassels.

Extradition Case.

A Chinese, who is wanted by the Canton Government on a charge of murder, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on an extradition warrant. Mr. G. H. Wakeman appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Mattingley defended. The case was remanded.

A Dishonest Broker.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, who described himself as a broker, was charged with stealing $147, of which he was bailee. It appeared that the man was collecting rent, and he failed to account for the sum stated. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

Interpreter Wanted.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond. The facts against him were that he was found on the verandah of 12, Caroline Road early this morning, and, when seen, he jumped from the verandah into the street. He was chased and caught. His shoes were found on the stairs. The case was adjourned owing to the absence of an interpreter.

Big Bail.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export eight taels of opium. Defendant said he was taking the opium to Shek Tong Shui, and he admitted that he had more than was allowed. Inspector Wildin said the man was employed on a B. and S boat going to Shanghai. The opium was in pots, which bore labels purporting to be Government labels, but there was some doubt about them. Mr. F. X D'Almada defended, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday, bail being fixed at $2,000.

No Evidence.

Inspector Arculli, of the Police Reserve, charged a coolie before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a singlet from the yard of the Inspector's house, at 35, Wong Nei Cheong Road. The singlet was missed from the yard in the morning, and in the afternoon the Inspector saw it hanging on a line near Wanchai Police Station. The defendant was sitting near, and Inspector Arculli arrested him. The defendant denied all knowledge of the singlet, and said he did not know who put it there. His Worship said there was no evidence against defendant, who would be discharged.

Victoria Theatre.

The week-end programme at the Victoria Theatre has, as its chief attraction, a wonderful remarkable film version of the popular melodrama, "The Two Little Vagabonds." The staging is quite in Messrs. Pathe's best style, and the various roles are in the hands of French artists, many of whom have a worldwide reputation. The play is too long to be shown in a single night, and the second half is held over till next Friday. We are interested to learn that the management of the Victoria has obtained the rights of the new play, "The Martyrdom of Miss Cavell", which will shortly be screened here.

SMOKES FOR SOLDIERS.

Acknowledgment of Hongkong Gifts.

The following letters have been received acknowledging gifts of tobacco and cigarettes sent by "Our Little Bit Society," Kowloon, to the men at the front:—

M. D. S. 36
January 18th, 1917.

To the Hon. Sec. O. L. B. Society.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Gowlland, R.A.M.C., is most grateful to your Society for its kind present of tobacco, which will be much appreciated both by him and by many others of his unit.

Thanks, also, for the Christmas greetings, which are reciprocated.

The card was too good to send back as an acknowledgment, and has been posted to some Naval Cadets at Osborne.

E. L. GOWLLAND.

36, Casualty Clearing Station, B. E. F.
January 20th, 1917.

The Sister in Charge wishes to thank the O. L. B. Society for the parcel of smokes, which arrived safely to-day.

January 22nd, 1917.— Dear Madam,—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks a second parcel from "Our Little Bit Society" containing 1 lb. of tobacco and 1,600 cigarettes. They will be very much appreciated by the patients under my care—Yours truly.

H. H. HOMAN.
(O. C. No. 6 C. C. S.)

"LOOK AT THE MAP!"

A Hun to his Kaiser.

"Look at the map!" your Majesty?
What is the map to me?
Look at my starving children, sire—
Fruit of your "victory"!
Look on my dead son's shattered form,
Slain on the Western front!
If his life purchased victory,
Why do I bear the brunt?
If his life purchased victory,
Where is my children's meat?
If this is the price of victory,
All Highest, give us defeat!

"Look at the map!" I've looked, sire,
And what is the thing I see?
Great and prosperous Germany
Shorn of each colony!
Where is the stately shipping
That traversed the oceans wide,
Or, riding into Hamburg,
Brought wealth on every tide?
And why in our ports lie skulking
The keels of our mighty fleet?
All Highest, if this is victory,
For God's sake, give us defeat!

"Look at the map!" I'm looking—
But long though I gaze and stare,
I find, great Hohenzollern,
Little that comforts there.
True, our frontiers are wider,
Farther our flag now flies,
But—this is the spot, All Highest,
Where my dead son now lies!
Look from your palace window
On the maimed men in the street!
If they are the price of victory,
I pray God for defeat!

"Look at the map!" I hate it!
Show me some food instead!
Bring back my ruined business
And give back my son, who's dead!
Bring back those days of pleasure,
Prosperity and peace,
Through which we saw our German wealth
And happiness increase!
Bring back the friendly faces
We never more may greet!
Since victory means misery,
Then win for us—defeat!

"Look at the map!" I curse it!
Why crave we neighbours' land,
If gaining it we lose what's more—
The grip of a friendly hand?
Your insane lust of conquest
Has won us world-wide hate—
Remember Naboth's vineyard
And the serious neighbour's fate!
Hearken, All Highest Kaiser—
Not only I entreat:
If these are the fruits of victory,
Then, pray, let us defeat!—

W. M. in John Bull.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

How Feng Kuo-cheong was Converted.

Peking, Feb. 22.—The Chinese action relating to Germany has overshadowed most of the questions of the day. So far China has done nothing more, nor has Germany vouchsafed any reply to the advice tendered to her. From communications sent by the Chinese Minister at Berlin, it is understood that the German answer will be couched in friendly terms, and that the point of it will be that Germany regards China as so far outside the scope of German submarine activities that Germany does not consider that China should have anything to say on the subject. Germany, therefore, may be assumed as not accepting the Chinese warning, in which case it is up the Chinese Government to take the measures necessary to secure the observation of international law, as promised in the note to the American Minister. China, in short, can hardly avoid severing relations, and it is understood that she is prepared to go that length on learning that Germany adheres to her contention to pursue an unrestricted submarine policy.

Chinese opinion in general here, as elsewhere, appears to be that China is doing the right thing in following the American lead. To do so has required a remarkable volte face on the part of her rulers—if her rulers may be taken to mean the military leaders.

Vice-President Fung Kuo-cheong, we know, advised the Government in a contrary sense, and highly chagrined he was to know that his opinion was overlooked. Fung Kuo-cheong, however, is believed to have wheeled right round and to be now in favour of what has been done. Until quite recently he appears to have heard little but the German side of the story, and to have believed Germany a sure winner. But in the course of a few hours he was induced to change his mind entirely, thanks largely to the efforts of a persistent foreigner armed with a map of the world according to Mercator. On the distorted representation of the earth the foreigner put his thumb over practically the whole of the area where fighting is now proceeding. Under the thumb it was admitted that Germany had been remarkably successful, but as for the rest of the map, why, was not the whole of it dominated by America and the Allies? The clever Germans in the immediate neighbourhood of their own country had certainly done well, but of what avail was success in a space covered by a thumb when the whole of the rest of the world was ranged against them. The logic was irresistible, and the truth suddenly dawned upon the Vice-President.

I have already mentioned the pressure that was put upon Tuan Chi-jui to seize China's opportunity. The Premier, who had consistently believed until quite recently in German victory was, however, ripe for conversion to another view. Conviction came to him, it appears, not from the advocates of the other side, but out of the mouths of the Germans themselves. What first shook him was the German proposals for peace. To his Oriental mind that was a clear indication of weakness. Then one day the German Minister told him the Germans were determined to win, and were prepared even to send their women to the trenches as soldiers. Tuan thought to himself that the people that contemplated such a step must be in a pretty bad way.

But the matter was clinched when Admiral von Hintze was dilating upon the ingenious methods by which German scientists were obtaining the chemicals necessary for the manufacture of munitions. The Admiral triumphantly stated that they were extracting glycerine out of dead soldiers! From that moment onward the horrified Premier had no more use for Germany, and the business of persuading him to turn against her became comparatively easy.—N. C. Daily News.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Monroe Doctrine, which President Wilson desires to apply to the whole world, sprang, like the President's message, out of a world wide war, says the *Chronicle* For it is just a century ago that the Holy Alliance, determined to put back all the petty despots upon their thrones, was meditating aid to Spain in recovering her revolted South American colonies. President Monroe, with the good will of England, made it clear in his address that any such attempt would be "regarded as an unfriendly act" against the States. Later on he announced that the American continent could no longer be regarded as a field for new schemes of colonisation by European Powers. Thus emerged the full blooded "doctrine."

• • •

Five per cent. interest on a loan would have been scoffed at by the men who had money to lend in mediæval times, remarks the same paper. In the 13th and 14th centuries the usual rate seems to have been 20 per cent., and in the preceding centuries it was probably higher. The rate of interest decreased with the increase of specie, with an occasional limitation by the State. Elizabeth reduced the rate by law to 10 per cent., James I. to 8, and Charles II. to 6. In ancient Rome, according to Niebuhr, the rate was 8½ for a ten months year—the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum.

• • •

Some painstaking person, possibly with a view to proving that the Hun in tearing up scraps of paper is only following the fashion, has compiled a list of treaties from 1560 B.C. to 1860 A.D. in those 24 centuries the world achieved 8,000 treaties, and we are told that each of them on the average lasted a little longer than two years. It is as true now, as it was 1,500 years before the Christian Era, that treaties are only kept when there is an honest intention among all parties of keeping them. How that may be done has been shown by the recent celebration of the peace centenary between this country and the United States.

• • •

From Lorenco Marques comes the welcome news that the bark of the baobab tree, or monkey bread, is to be used for the purpose of increasing the supply of paper pulp. It has already many uses, rope and a sort of cloth being made from it, while from time immemorial natives in West Africa, where it thrives equally as well as in the East, have valued it for its medicinal properties. They pound it up and put a pinch of the powder into their food, believing that it keeps or even drives away fever. If now, it is to cheapen our M.S. paper and enlarge our daily one, it will be even more valued by white men than by black.

• • •

Eighteen has now been fixed as the minimum age for compulsory service, observes the *Chronicle*. Even this is considerably above the limits among some of our Allies. In Serbia, for example, compulsory military service commences at 17, while the same age has been fixed in Japan, although men are rarely called up before reaching the age of 20. On the Continent still lower limits have been adopted in several cases, a Norwegian in war-time being liable for service at the age of 15. Not only so, but he may be called up at any time before reaching his 55th birthday!

• • •

The late Mrs. Billington was not the first of her name to win fame upon the stage. There was a Mrs. Billington in the latter part of the 18th century, whose wonderful voice gained her one of the prettiest compliments ever paid a singer. When Sir Joshua Reynolds was painting Mrs. Billington as St. Cecilia, his studio was visited one day by Haydn. "It is a very fine portrait," said the great musician, "but you have made one strange mistake." "What is that?" asked Reynolds. "You have painted her listening to the angels," replied Haydn. "[illegible] [illegible]

THE RECENT NAVAL FIGHT.

How the Germans Were Caught.

Writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. C. E. Tripp, special correspondent, says:—

Ymuiden, Jan. 23.—On what is within a few hours of the exact anniversary of the Dogger Bank battle the Germans have once again suffered what appears to be a very severe blow at sea; they have been sternly shown that raids and such like expeditions cannot always be undertaken without grave losses.

Here at Ymuiden, a port of many alarms and scenes of excitement during the war, I have heard the fullest possible account of the naval engagement which took place on this bitter winter morning not many miles from the Dutch coast at a point between The Hague and Ymuiden. That the fight was sharp, sudden, and very furious while it lasted, there can be little doubt, for the one German torpedo boat which has reached Ymuiden with the help of Dutch tugs, shows ample evidence that, as a naval expert remarked to me, "she had just about as much as she could carry into port."

Before giving the story of the battle, as related to me, I will just give you a description of the German boat as she lies tied up to the quay at Ymuiden. She is V69, or rather what remains of her. One of her funnels—the after funnel—lies almost horizontal with the deck, twisted and bent. Her bridge is shattered, and metal, canvas, wood and iron hang about it, and about her mast in an inextricable tangle. Her steering gear is smashed; her decks are smeared with blood; her three guns still stand on their swivels; but all the machinery adjacent to them is a mass of twisted iron.

She lies almost under water astern, only being kept afloat with all possible devices. Her six torpedo-tubes are much knocked about, and it indicates the sudden and severe nature of the British ships' attack that only one torpedo has been fired. Five other tubes are loaded ready, but there was no chance of discharging them in the storm of shot which must have poured into her a few hours ago.

German Flotilla's Dash.

Now that wounded and dead have been carried off her the rest of her crew, numbering about 50, are disconsolately huddled up in all available clothes pacing up and down the deck, or sitting moodily about in the keen east wind, giving vent to many remarks, all of which indicate their disgust at winter sea warfare, against the British Navy. As I write I learn that another lame German duck is slowly making for Ymuiden.

From all available reports at Ymuiden and from a few words dropped by the wounded or the crew before silence was sternly and officially impressed on them, I am able to send you a fairly full and accurate account of what took place last night between midnight and 4 o'clock this morning in the North Sea.

It appears that the harbour of Zeebrugge was becoming frozen over so that the German flotilla of torpedo-boats was in danger of becoming fixed in the ice, and there would have been great danger of destruction from the fire of British monitors or other vessels.

The German command therefore decided to send the entire flotilla out of port at midnight with orders to steal through the darkness, as near as was safe to the Dutch coast, and to make for a German harbour.

The number of ships in the German flotilla is given as 14, though some say only 13. All went well till at a point somewhere between the Hague and Ymuiden.

Caught!

Here their luck vanished, for, without warning, they suddenly found themselves under a terrific fire from a large number of British warships which loomed up out of the darkness in the bitter morning. How many British ships were in the immediate neighbourhood it is impossible to say. Some of the wounded say they saw 12, some 60, and some 100.

As to the actual fight very little is known as yet, but dwellers on the coast say they heard about 4 this morning an outbreak of very deep and heavy firing, which in spite of the strong east wind blowing off the land was loud enough to disturb whole neighbourhoods.

It would appear that the Germans must have been ignorant of the strength of the British force, for it was not until nine this morning that the last of the German ships was seen steaming at full speed in a northerly direction from a point a little to the north of Ymuiden.

The Only Survivor?

This vessel, which may be the only survivor of the German flotilla which set out from Zeebrugge a few hours earlier, was apparently undamaged.

No word reached the mainland until about 9.30 this morning, when a small Dutch sailing boat, named the Eems, came into port bringing in ten dangerously wounded men from the German boat V69 and gave the first news of a severe German defeat.

Fishermen Hailed at the Sea.

The men on board the Eems, where I was able to go, told me that while fishing at a point a little to the north of Ymuiden she was hailed by a German torpedo-boat in a very badly damaged condition. This was the V69, now at Ymuiden.

The men on board the German boat asked the Eems's captain to take off the seriously wounded German sailors. With great difficulty these ten were transferred from the German boat, which was slowly drawing nearer the Dutch coast.

The men were wrapped in blankets and placed on planks as stretchers in order to facilitate the transfer. All were terribly injured, one having an arm and shoulder shot away, another having the lower part of the body smashed.

The part taken—or, rather, suffered—by the V69 in the battle is told in fragmentary sentences by the wounded, who, by the way, frequently voiced their disgust of the war and their sickness of the whole business.

They say that they were taken by surprise, knowing nothing of the nearness of the British Fleet until a shot struck the bridge, shattering it to pieces and killing the commander and two other officers who were standing near him.

The captain had both legs cut off, and was carried below, where he died in a few minutes. Both officers were killed immediately.

The second shot struck close to the quick-firing gun, killing the entire gun crew of five men. The third shot disabled the steering gear, and the fourth raked the vessel amidships, tearing up the ironwork and throwing the after-funnel almost down on the deck.

After being thus disabled she turned her head towards Holland, and fell in with the Eems, when it was obvious she could not make a German port or German waters. She was seen at dawn lying almost helpless about five miles out to sea off Ymuiden.

Dutch Tugs to Rescue.

Dutch tugs and torpedo vessels went out at full speed to render help and bring her in. In all she lost ten men dead and 16 wounded, but some of the wounded are not expected to live more than a few hours.

If the Zeebrugge flotilla consisted of 12 vessels there cannot be many others left, for the wounded say that seven of their boats were certainly sunk. Thus only five others are not accounted for. Of these five one is in Ymuiden. Another is said, as I write, to be coming into Ymuiden, and a third, as already stated, was seen this morning steaming full speed northward. The fate of the other two is as yet unknown.

It would also appear that among men landed from the V69 were some who were probably picked up from the water when the other boats sank. This idea is borne out by the fact that on the caps of the German sailors on board some were shown to belong to the High Seas Fleet, some to the Home-Waters Fleet, some from the Sixth Division and some from the Twelfth Division. The wounded also say that the German flotilla was quickly surrounded by the superior force, so that there was little hope that many of the boats were able to escape destruction.

The Dutch authorities on hearing the news of the battle quickly gathered nurses, doctors, and appliances, and went to Ymuiden, where the wounded were given every possible succour from the devoted band of Red Cross workers.

THE "KHAKI BAG."

A Further £20 Sent Off.

Mrs. Milroy continues her good work of collecting funds by means of her "khaki bag" with which to supply soldiers at the Front with smokes. She has just sent off a further draft for £20, which makes a total of $220 collected since the beginning of the war, this sum representing the individual effort of Mrs. Milroy. The £20 now sent off will be utilised for smokes for the 2/ Essex Regiment and detachments of the A.S.C. The goods are sent through the medium of the *Weekly Dispatch* Tobacco Fund, one penny in every shilling of which is devoted to that journal's special Fund for Lonely Prisoners of War in Germany. The "khaki bag" is still open, it may be mentioned, for the receipt of any sum, however small.

In a letter acknowledging the receipt for £15 sent by Mrs. Milroy in December last, the *Weekly Dispatch* says:—

"Once again, we have the pleasure of thanking you for a very useful sum for gifts to go to the Higland Light Infantry, and the Dublin Fusiliers—such battalions as may be abroad. It will give us very great pleasure to carry out your wishes.

"What you describe as 'your little effort' is keenly appreciated by us, and we can assure you—though indeed it is not necessary—that even though the postcards are not reaching you as formerly, it is certainly not for lack of appreciation on the men's part. It may be that they are not returning them, but there is just the chance that the Postal Censorship may have a bearing on the point. We don't know that it has—but it may have.

"With repeated thanks for your untiring kindess, which has been so splendidly helpful."

STOLEN PIPING.

A P.W.D. Coolie Sentenced.

A coolie of the Public Works Department, who has been employed by it for over eleven years, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 36 feet of water piping from Jubilee Road.

Mr. Tacchi, of the P.W.D., said that a considerable quantity of this material had been stolen, and on Sunday the defendant was seen removing the piping. He was not supposed to be on duty.

Defendant said it was taken by other coolies who had a spite against him.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that recently $100 worth of piping had been stolen from the Pokfulum Road, and also $100 worth from the University. A report had now been made that 1,150 feet, valued at $300 or $400, was missing. It was said that this last lot had been taken out of the Colony. Suspicions had rested on P.W.D. coolies for some time past, but they had only been suspicions until yesterday.

His Worship passed sentence of two months' hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades. 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 6.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon.

Wednesday, March 7.—Parade of Recruits selected for passing out by A.S.P. (R).

Thursday, March 8.—No. 2 Company Class of Instruction under Inspector C. Alves.

Friday, March 9.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon.

Band and Orchestra.

Band Practice.—Wednesday, March 7.

Orchestra Practice.—Thursday, March 8.

SHOPPING CHANGES.

Proposal to Suspend Credit System.

The *Times* is able to state that the Suggestions Section of the National Service Department, of which Mr. Eric Gamage is the head, have sent out to retail traders the following proposals with a view to obtaining their criticisms:—

(a). Credit accounts as between retail trader and public be temporarily discontinued.

(b). Window dressing to be partly or wholly discontinued.

(c). No retail trademan to directly or indirectly call or send to any place of residence to solicit orders for any article of food.

(d). That it be compulsory on every retail purchaser of foodstuffs to take away at time of purchase all articles less than 14lb. in weight.

THE MALARIA DEATH RATE.

Statistics prove that Malaria kills more people every year in the hot countries of the East than any other disease, an appalling fact when one considers that most of these deaths were preventable.

Not so many years ago Science was still groping in the dark as to the cause of Malaria, and knew of but one palliative and of no cure. But now it is positively known that the cause lies in the blood in the form of bacteria, and thousands of sufferers have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a positive remedy.

The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure Malaria is because they act directly and immediately upon the blood, cleansing it of the malarial poison, and restoring to it an abundance of red corpuscles in place of those destroyed by the malarial germs.

A course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for you what they have done for others. Obtainable of medicine vendors everywhere, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8/- post free.

THAT PAIN BEHIND YOUR SHOULDER

is probably due to disordered liver. Pinkettes dispel "liverishness," Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives, of all dealers, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Babbitt	Kurtz Miss
Dreyfus Mr & Mrs	Momeyer
Francisco	Soler
Granados Mrs	Todt
Hanson	Urquhart Mr & Mrs
Herschler Mrs	Urquhart Miss

For s.s. HAITAN, from Foochow, on Mar. 3.

Butcher Mr & Mrs Healey

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.

HOGG & CO.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON, SATURDAYS included.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB.
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr A. C. Brawn to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1917,

commencing at **2.30 p.m.** at his Residence No. 1 Torres Building, Kowloon

The Whole of His Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, leather covered couch and armchairs, teak bookcase, roll-top desk, writing table, overmantel, brass fender and fire brasses, lacquered teapoys, pictures, carpet and rugs, brassware, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dining table and chairs, teak square tables, ice chest, cutlery and glass ware, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with glass doors, dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet sets, lace curtains, etc., etc.

Also

Two Bicycles.

On view from Monday the 12th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,525 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screws, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan ...28 Mar.	Empress of Japan ...23 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA ...12 Apr.	EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 6 June.
Monteagle ... ...21 Apr.	

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department. Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira....			
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	§Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu	T. 12,500	THURS., 8th Mar., at noon.
	§Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500	WED., 28th Mar., at noon.
C'CUTTA via S'pore, P'ang & Rangoon.			
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...			
MOJI and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada	T. 8,000	MONDAY, 12th Mar.
	Toyora Maru Capt. Shimidzu	T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 10th Mar.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa	T. 21,000	THURS., 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	§Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser	T. 16,000	FRI., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	FRI., 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.

1st class to London G$348 (£71.10.0), return G$611. (£122).
" to San Francisco G$250. return G$437.50.

* Cargo only. † Proceeding to South America Ports.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang 18th Mar. | S.S. Arakan 14th May.
" Tjikembang 13th Apr.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

—:(o):—

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Luchow	..... 6th Mar. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	..... 6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	..... 6th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HONGAY/HONGKONG	Shaohsing	..... 7th Mar. at 8 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Holhow	..... 8th Mar. at d'light.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	..... 8th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	..... 8th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Hulchow	.....11th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	.....14th Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	.....21st Mar. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

☞ MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw-Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

☞ S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Mar. 5, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES., 6th March, at 11 a.m.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 13th March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Wed., 7th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Choysang	Sun., 11th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Mar. at 3 p.m

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce, on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Tansan Maru Salvage.

In the Admiralty Court Sir Samuel Evans, president, has awarded £8,500 as salvage remuneration to the owners, master, and crew of the Norwegian tank steamship Caloric for services rendered to the Japanese liner Tansan Maru in the North Atlantic. The Tansan Maru, a vessel of 2,416 tons gross, while on a voyage from Boston, U.S.A., to Manchester, broke her propeller shaft, and the Caloric towed her to Berehaven.

In the Shipyards.

It is understood that in a number of shipyards where high-class liners had been laid down instructions have now been given for work to be suspended and labour to be diverted to the construction of plain cargo carriers. However naturally disappointing this may be at the moment to liner companies requiring to replenish their fleets, the decision is certain to be really approved by them and by the general public. If the daily toll of losses teaches one lesson clearly, it is that the need for new cargo ships is very great. The shipbuilding resources of the country are enormous, and once they are properly mobilised for mercantile work, as they are now at last being organised, the new production within a few months should prove absolutely irresistible. But this result is not to be achieved without immense effort and a certain amount of interference with private plans.—"London and China Express."

Shanghai Shipping.

For the quarter ended in September 1916, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Shanghai was 5,586 vessels of 4,214,978 tons, which, compared to the same quarter in 1915, shows an increase of 372 vessels but a decrease of 42,980 tons. Of the total, 647 vessels of 928,979 tons were river steamers, which was an increase of four steamers, but a decrease of 46,002 tons, and 1,759 vessels of 3,093,613 tons were ocean steamers which was a decrease of thirteen vessels and 20,719 tons. The percentages of the total were 39.7 British, 29.8 Japanese, 21.1 Chinese and 9.4 American, Danish, Dutch, French, Norwegian, Russian, Swedish and non-treaty powers. Of the river steamers 49.1 British, 24.4 Japanese, 24.7 Chinese and 1.8 the other flags. Of the ocean steamers 38.8 British, 32.8 Japanese, 16.1 Chinese and 12.3 the other flags.

Great Dock Extension at Tilbury.

An important extension of the accommodation for the largest class of liners frequenting the Port of London has just been completed. By the enlargement of the main dock at Tilbury, berthage has been provided for three additional ocean steamers of 600ft. or 700ft. in length, together with the necessary equipment in the shape of railway lines, transit sheds, and electric cranes. The new berths are being allotted to the White Star Line, the Cunard Company, and the British India Company respectively. Vessels up to about 25,000 tons can be conveniently dealt with at this main dock extension, where there is a depth alongside the south quay of 42ft. 6in. below Trinity high water. The water area added to the dock is about twenty acres, and the available berthage is increased by nearly 20 per cent. By the present extension the number of berths for steamers of modern dimensions is increased to nineteen, with the advantage that the three recently completed are provided with transit sheds respectively 350ft., 360ft. and 650ft. in length, and 120ft. in width. Such figures, perhaps, hardly convey an adequate impression of the hugeness of these well-constructed, corrugated iron buildings, the largest of which would be capable of holding nearly 40,000 persons standing closely together. Railway lines in the rear of the sheds give connection for passenger and goods traffic with London and all parts of the kingdom. Pending the erection of the contemplated landing-stage on the adjoining river front, these new berths and their convenient railway platforms will be used by passengers to and from the Colonies. For the discharge of cargo the new quayage is equipped with ten electric cranes, capable of lifting three tons each, and two more are under construction. This new development at Tilbury, which, says the "Daily Telegraph," is regarded as of great importance by the liner interest in London, is part of a much larger [illegible]

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 5th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

TUESDAY, 6th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Sreet Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Ving Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 1 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—There will be no Sailings on Sunday from Macao a 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"Van WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 8th March, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 7th March, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916.

NOTICE.

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "TENYO MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd March, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 6th March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 7th March at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 21st March, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK.

244 Wanchai Road. Telephone 1097

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	8, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	18, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	24, Mar
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	26, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	28, Mar.
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Sinyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	3, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6, June.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	6, Mar.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	6, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	6, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	6, Mar.
Swatow/Singapore	Luchow	B. & S.	6, Mar.
Hongay/Hongkong	Shaoheing	B. & S.	6, Mar.
Shanghai	Vusang	J. M. Co.	7, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hoihow	B. & S.	8, Mar.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	8, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	10, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Toyora M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	11, Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Moji and Kobe	Tetomi M.	N. Y. K.	12, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	13, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	25, Mar.

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WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Feb., 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.		1917.	
Tytam	13ft. 6in. overflow	Below	12ft. 3in. overflow	Below
Tytam Byewash	23ft. 11in. overflow	Below	22ft. 11in. overflow	Below
Tytam Intermediate	17ft. 3in. overflow	Above	15ft. 6in. overflow	Below
Pokfulam	13ft. 6in. overflow	Below	13ft. 10in. overflow	Below
Wong-nai-chung	10ft. 6in. overflow	Below	11ft. 6in. overflow	Below
Tytam Low Level	Under construction		Under construction	

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam	179.90	81.90
Tytam Byewash	1.00	[illegible]
Tytam Intermediate	102.82	8.28
Pokfulam	34.66	13.46
Wong-nai-chung	1.00	[illegible]
Tytam Low Level	14.00	[illegible]
Total	332.74	239.82

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Jan., 1917.

	1916	1917
Consumption	109.37	107.63 M. gallons
Estimated population	65,419	67,009
Consumption per head per day	15.8	13.0 gallons

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts were disconnected from Rider Mains and a supply was given by public street fountains only during January in both years 1916 and 1917. During Chinese New Year holidays full supply was turned on from 31st January 1916 and from 1st to 2nd (inclusive) January 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	6ft. 9in. Below overflow	10ft. 4in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	267.40	248.96

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Jan., 1917.

	1916	1917
Consumption	11.05	12.96 M. gallons
Estimated population	27,150	29,350
Consumption per head per day	[illegible]	12.0 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Public Works Department, Water Authority.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	86' top, 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	76'	28' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	284'	57' 3"	22'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	15'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200'	60'	10'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	640'	84'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
New Dock	490'	84'	9'	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	350'	64'	7'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 55.

HONG KONG OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Kowloon.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE QUESTION OF OFFICERS' PROMOTIONS.

London, March 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson announced the appointment of a commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Churchill, to examine the question of officer's promotion and to deal with the anomalies of the existing system.

CHINA AND HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY.

London, March 3.

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Allied Ministers have presented a Memorandum to the Chinese Government sympathising with their attitude towards Germany and promising favourable consideration of such questions as the suspending of the Boxer indemnity payments during the war and revising the tariff in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria.

NO NAMES OF SUNKEN SHIPS.

London, March 4.

France has decided to follow Britain's example by suspending publication of the names of ships sunk, giving instead a weekly statement of submarinism.

RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK GERMANS.

London, March 4.

A Russian official message received by wireless states: Our gas attack northward of Lake Narotch provoked panic in the enemy's trenches. We drove out the Germans who had entered our first line trenches to the south-west of Brzhezany.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful French Raids.

London, March 4.

A French communique announces several successful raids on the German trenches near Moulin-sous-Touvent, east of Hill 304 and the Forest of Apremont. Prisoners were brought back together with material.

Further British Progress.

London, March 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After stubborn resistance, further progress was made to the north of Puisieux-au Mont and east of Gommecourt. Our line advanced a quarter of a mile on a frontage of five miles. An enemy bombing attack forced us to evacuate a trench to the east of Sailly Saillisel, but we gained ground by an immediate counter-attack.

Some German Claims.

London, March 4.

A German communique states that strong British reconnoitring detachments attempted to penetrate trenches at Hulloch and Levin, but were repulsed. There were renewed violent infantry encounters on both banks of the Ancre. The British met with sanguinary losses.

The Germans broke into a Russian position west of Luck to a depth of 1,500 metres and 2½ kilometres wide. They destroyed dugouts, captured 3 officers, 276 men and 7 machine guns.

THE WAR LOAN.

Cautious German Criticism.

The German Press has evidently now been instructed to be very cautious in discussion of the prospects of the new British Loan, says the *Times* of January 17, and to adopt lines of argument which will ease the task of describing the greatest success as a failure. The *Berliner Tageblatt* said on Saturday that the whole question is how much "new money" is subscribed, and added:—

"The result will provide an indication of the real state of the country's financial strength. We shall not be able to deceive ourselves about the fact that this strength is not yet exhausted. But the difficulties are increasing."

The *Cologne Gazette* asserts that the new Loan is, in the main a conversion loan, but does not venture to predict the result of the appeal for "new money." It complains almost bitterly of the loan propaganda, and, referring to the Guildhall speeches, says:—

"It is significant that the idea of compulsion was only thinly veiled in them. It is not with great joy that British subjects will read the saying of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, as long as there is money in the country, the war will not cease. That is financial militarism of the first class—new for England, but not pleasant. Compulsion is, moreover, necessary, because it will have to take the place in many quarters of voluntary effort, which has greatly diminished and will diminish more every day in consequence of the increase in the price of living."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* said on Sunday:

"In view of the extent of the propaganda activity it should be possible to assume that the result will be very big. But we are cold-blooded enough to be able to wait, and we know for certain that Germany in a few months will not fail to give the answer to the British War Loan. We, too, will put all our strength into propaganda activity, beginning it in good time, and we will see to it that Germany wins the sixth battle in the money market in as glorious a fashion as she won all the former battles. . . . We will go on fighting against ten States, and, if necessary, against more, and we shall not let ourselves be beaten" by English gold and English cheques any more than we could be beaten by the troops of the Entente or by the English Fleet."

Apart from the artificial violence of their language, the most striking feature of the articles on the Entente Note which fill the German papers of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, is, perhaps, the avoidance of the paragraph which says that "the extermination and the political disappearance of the German peoples" have never formed part of the designs of the Allies. Almost the only direct reference is the following passage in a Berlin telegram to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:—

The friendly admission that the Allies desire, indeed, to free Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism, but, of course, do not aim at the destruction of the German peoples and their political disappearance, is a climax which one cannot properly characterise without having recourse to swearing. It contains only the promise to let the Germans go on living. They are not to disappear politically—that is to say, they may still form States; but that is all. Economically, for example, they are to disappear. That is, indeed, no new revelation, for the politico-commercial measures which England has taken during the war and prepared for the period after the war already point to that. But it is really unnecessary seriously to examine what the Entente and its followers describe as their peace conditions or war aims. They speak for, or rather against, themselves.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:—

"So they are not to achieve their aims by arms but in different fashion, and they are to make true the saying that Germany wins battles but England wins the war. Lloyd George repeats his phrase about the putting aside of the "Prussian military caste." That is a carefully chosen bait. When the so-called military caste in the German Empire has disappeared, those who, in the same German Empire, are constantly and industriously campaigning against the "conquest-politicians" and "Pan-Germans" and all the other names by which they call people who are filled with patriotic anxiety—these people will have their will. Then the people will be on top who talk about renunciation and reconciliation and world-brotherhood and the blessings of peace, and then the Allies will have an easy game. To them Lloyd George, who, with robust strength of will, has made his way up from bare-footed village boy to Minister President, brings the "fresh strength" of Great Britain, to which the Allied peoples look hopefully with even increasing credulity and humblness.

7 ZEPPELINS IN 19 RAIDS.

Lord French's Praise for Gunners and Men.

Lord French gives some interesting details of the development of the Anti-Aircraft defences and the success which has been achieved, both by gunners and airmen, in dealing with Zeppelins, in a dispatch reviewing the work of the Home Forces.

Previous to taking over the control of the anti-aircraft land defences throughout the country last February, Lord French states that he had given considerable attention to the subject, and the scheme which he submitted was approved and has since been carried out.

During the winter (Lord French writes) there was little hostile activity in this direction, but since I assumed charge of these defences enemy airships and aeroplanes have invaded the country whenever conditions have admitted.

The number of airships taking part in raids have varied considerably. On April 3 only one was engaged, whilst in the raid of September 2-3 not less than 12 ships are believed to have taken part.

In all, 19 raids have been made by German airships, and 17 attacks have been made by aeroplanes. The damage done has been comparatively small, and nothing of any military importance has been effected.

Taken as a whole, the defensive measures have been successful. In very few cases have the enemy reached their objective. They have been turned, driven off, seriously damaged by gunfire, and attacked with great success by aeroplanes. Seven have been brought down, either as the result of gunfire or aeroplane attack, or of both combined.

The work of the Royal Flying Corps and of the Gun and Light Detachments, including the Royal Naval Anti-Aircraft Corps, has been arduous and has shown consistent improvement; the guns and lights have been effectively handled, and the pilots of the Royal Flying Corps shown both skill and daring. All are deserving of high praise.

Close co-operation with the Navy has been maintained, and the R.N.A.S., by their constant and arduous patrol work on the coast and overseas, have shared in successful attacks on the enemy.

On the morning after the outbreak of the rebellion in Dublin, April 25, a hostile squadron, accompanied by submarines, appeared off Lowestoft. No doubt the object of this demonstration was to assist the Irish rebellion and to distract attention from Ireland. It failed entirely to accomplish its object.

The enemy opened fire at long range on the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and continued the bombardment for about 20 minutes, after which they were engaged by our cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers, and they steamed away to the north east.

In addition to the heavier ships and submarines, the squadron was accompanied by a number of destroyers, but the results of the bombardment were comparatively small and no damage whatever of military importance was done.

PARALYSED RAILWAYS.

Frost Effects in London.

Frost, following upon two or three days of almost continuous sleet, had the effect of completely paralysing the suburban services of the District Railway on January 22. Such a stoppage is unprecedented on the Underground.

Between six o'clock and half-past nine to ten, thousands of workers rely upon the system between Wimbledon, Harrow, and Ealing to bring them to the City. Great was their dismay when, on reaching Wimbledon Park, Southfields, and East Putney Stations on the Wimbledon line, and at the stations on the Harrow section to find that the frost, which had converted the roads into a dangerous glazed surface, had also stopped the trains. One train managed apparently to get between Southfields and Wimbledon Park, and then came to a standstill. Another was reported isolated on Putney Bridge.

Upon inquiry at the Underground headquarters at St. James's Park, the following official statement was given:—"The cause of the delay is due to the freezing of the conductor rail, owing to the sleet. These are the worst weather conditions that the electric railways have experienced since the lines have been electrified. The Tubes are running fairly well, but the services are very bad on the District and Metropolitan Railways."

Wimbledon residents were accordingly confronted with the problem of how to reach the City, and those in the Wimbledon Park and Southfields districts immediately set out on the long trail to Putney in the hope of catching 'buses or trams at Wandsworth. The journey was beset by perils, for pavements and roadway alike were glassy, and pedestrians slipped at every step. Many were the falls. When they reached Putney they found that thoughtful 'bus companies had taken vehicles off other routes and directed them to travel Citywards. The result was that 'buses, as well as trams, were raided.

Some weird effects resulted from the attempts of the trains to run on the Wimbledon line before it was light. Vivid electrical flashes, toning into a pale green, illuminated the sky and gave the impression that a big fire had broken out. Running was resumed from Harrow not long after eight o'clock, but the first train on the Wimbledon section did not make its appearance until after ten o'clock. By mid-day the service was once more in working order.

The London and South-Western's electrified system was also seriously affected. One train was four hours in making the journey from Hounslow, and passengers who were in trains that were only just over the hour in doing journeys of eight or nine miles were told that they ought to consider themselves lucky. To cope with the difficulty, steam trains were requisitioned, and these called at all stations. By the time they reached Waterloo they were packed to suffocation, sixteen in a carriage being about the average. Passengers had to wait several minutes before they could get through the barriers, owing to the congestion, and there was naturally more grumbling at the "show all seasons" demand than usual. The first train broke down between Hampton and Fulwell, after sending out electric flashes, which lit up the area for miles around, and three hours later it was towed into Hampton Station siding by a steam engine.

It was found impossible to get the trains running on the electrified North London railway until past mid-day. As a consequence large numbers of workers in the Acton and Willesden districts had to proceed to London by road. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at Willesden Junction, where crowds of people waited in vain for the resumption of the train services. The electric trains are housed at the Stonebridge Park depot, and all efforts to move them were futile until the thaw set in.

At a fairly early hour electrical running was established between Baker Street and Wembley, while trains were taken on to stations further down the line by steam locomotives. On both the Metropolitan and North London lines the curious spectacle was seen of men salting the power-rails to dissolve the ice, to permit of the shoes on the train picking up the electric current.

Engineer's Explanation.

The engineer of the Underground Railways gave the following explanation of the very unusual circumstances:—

"Current is picked up by the trains from the current rails by cast-iron shoes which rub along the surface of the rail. This thin coating of ice prevents the shoe from making contact because the current will not pass through it. It would pass through a film of water of that thickness, but not through ice. The heavy flashing is caused by the shoe coming suddenly on to patch of ice, which breaks the electric circuit. Sunday night is, of course, more favourable for the production of this ice-coating than an ordinary week night, because the normal service is shut down for a longer period. The first method of getting rid of this ice-coating is to send a steam engine along the line with special steel scrapers fixed so that they rub the top surface of the current-rail and clear the ice. To-day the ice was so smooth and hard that this did not completely succeed.

"Then a body of platelayers was sent out with special scrapers, but they found it more difficult than usual to clear the rail. In some cases they had to use a hammer to begin with. With regard to salt, we use it for the permanent way where points have to be kept open. But we don't like using salt, on electrical connections, because salt spoils the insulation and brings trouble in the future. Except in special cases, therefore, we do not use salt. It has to be used sparingly, and kept as clear as possible of jumper cables and main cable connections. One method which is adopted where trouble is expected beforehand is to keep trains running at intervals all night, which prevents the ice-coating from forming. Another method is to long-hen the trains on the outside lines, so that through the additional number of shoes there is greater likelihood of one making contact. We are now considering a further method of keeping the rails clear—perhaps in the direction of heating the rails by additional current."

THE LATE MR. HEWITT.

Pulpit Reference at the Cathedral.

Sympathetic reference was made yesterday morning, by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, at St. John's Cathedral, to the death of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt. Just prior to delivering his sermon, the preacher said that the late Mr. Hewitt, whose death they all mourned, was one who was intensely fond of his religion and church. He was a man keenly interested in modern theology and always listened intently to what preachers had to say, and, if there was anything said which differed from his views, he generally told the preacher why it was that he looked at it differently. With regard to the recent National Mission, Mr. Hewitt was asked to take part, but he felt that he could not undertake the responsibility. He was a most generous supporter of the church and always gave what he did without doing it publicly. He had also rendered valuable help in attending to the repairs of the Cathedral organ, doing all the hard work himself and without recompense. At all times he was willing to advise as an engineer in matters connected with the building. He was a man loved by all who knew him, and one who would be very much missed.

University Watchmen Charged.

Five Indian watchmen, employed by the University, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with assaulting another watchman. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to defend and the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at $5 each.

ROBBERY ON A JUNK.

Two Men and a Woman Charged.

Two men and a woman were charged at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with armed robbery on a junk.

Complainant said he was carrying a cargo of salt fish from Shaukiwan to Hongkong when a small boat came alongside him, and nine men boarded his vessel. The excuse they made was that they had come to search for opium. Two of the men hit him with the butts of their revolvers and drove him and his folks down the hatchway. They remained there probably a quarter of an hour, when, on lifting off the hatchway, he saw the robbers had left and were rowing in the direction of Sai Tso Wan. He (complainant) made a search of his boat and found that about $500 in silver and $300 in banknotes were missing, besides a good deal of clothing, and a gold watch-chain, which was valued at $50. In addition, the robbers took away with them a pair of gold bangles. The oars were thrown overboard and lost. He could not identify the robbers. He knew the woman defendant; her grandfather and his grandfather were brothers.

The case was adjourned.

DAY BY DAY.

A Woman's Loss.

A woman has reported the loss of jewellery, valued at $1,705, $75 in money and a bank draft for $800, which was stolen from her.

Fire.

At 52, and 54, Kremer Street a fire broke out yesterday morning. Both houses were used as a knitting factory and were gutted. The Police and firemen put out the blaze.

A New Chinese Bank.

A new Chinese Bank, the Ho Hong Bank, Limited, will commence business very shortly in Singapore and will have branches in Malacca and Muar, whilst agencies will be established in Penang and some of the principal towns in the Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow and Shanghai.

Military Cross for Hongkong Man.

It will no doubt be of interest to his friends in the Far East to hear that Temp. Lieut.-Col. M. H. Logan, R.E., of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, of Shanghai and Hongkong, has been awarded the Military Cross for good work done under heavy fire on many occasions during the "push" on the Somme. He was employed first of all on preparations for the advance, and then on forward work, nearly always ahead of the guns during the whole of the operations.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Serious, if True.

Recently the Osaka *Asahi* reported that a Tokyo firm had received information that in view of increased submarine dangers at sea the American steel and iron companies have agreed to suspend all trans-Atlantic shipments of iron and other metal goods for the present.

AN INDIAN'S VIEW.

The Self-Sufficing Japanese.

Writing in the *Wealth of India* on the expansion of mining and fisheries of Japan, Mr. St. Nihal Singh very vividly brings out the fact that the Japanese are able to start and to carry on stupendous enterprises without needing foreign experts. He pays high tribute to the genius of a nation that has "been able, in less than two generations, to dispense with the services of foreigners," who were imported to organise administrative bureaus, to conduct scientific surveys, and to start workshops, factories and mills. The result has been achieved by using "the foreigners not only to help to organise affairs, but also to prepare the Japanese to conduct such affairs independently of alien help as soon as possible." Japan has, moreover, built up a highly successful system of technical schools, turning out a large number of experts every year. Speaking of fishery institutions, the writer says:—

It took but a short time for me to discover that the Japanese authorities and patriots, working in co-operation, had created a system of technical education in aquatic biology that enables the Japanese to acquire a sound education in that science without incurring the expense of foreign education.

Higher education in fishery is given at two centres. Many institutions exist in various parts of Japan to impart elementary education in fishery, generally conducted by provincial authorities and municipalities, or by private associations, with subsidies from local governments. They are of great utility because they make it possible for lads to pursue such studies without going far from their homes.

Schools for providing instruction in mining were started early in the seventies of the last century, and at present exist in all parts of the country. Mr. Singh observes:—

I had the opportunity of going through several of these institutions during my visit to Japan several years ago. I found them to be liberally equipped and efficiently staffed. The instruction imparted was highly practical. The pupils had to spend the best part of their vacation working in the mines, where they engaged in mining operations of all sorts—timbering in underground workings, drilling, blasting, etc.

The mineral department of the central laboratory at Tokyo interested me very much. The ores are analysed in this institution by experts, and their findings are conducing to Japanese prosperity.

Chinese in Mexico.

Some time ago the Chinese Government issued a sum of money for the relief of the Chinese residents in Mexico who have been suffering all sorts of hardships and cruelly treated by the Revolutionists there. At present, on account of the American-German crisis, the Chinese residents became more critical. The Tuchun and Sherchang of Kwangtung have remitted a sum of $2,000 for their relief, and at the same time have sent a request to the Central Government asking large funds for the purpose.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

London, March 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Rees regarding the grievances of Indian Army officers, Mr. Austin Chamberlain Secretary of State for India, announced that the Raj had carefully re-examined the question of pay and promotion and had been in communication with himself and the War Office.

In view of the length of the war and the arduous campaign in which the Indian Army is engaged, he now sanctioned, with the concurrence of the War Office a further acceleration of the time scale for promotion during the war, and a grant of pay corresponding to rank.

Under the revised scheme, promotion to the rank of lieutenant would be after a year's service, to captain after four years and to major after fifteen years.

This scale of promotion would have a retrospective effect from September 9, 1915, and would carry arrears of pay from September 1, 1916.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was still communicating with the Raj in connection with certain details, but he hoped the scheme would be published in a few weeks.

In regard to sick-leave pay, the Raj had represented to him that the rates did not adequately meet the circumstances of officers badly wounded or suffering from serious illness contracted in the field or on active service, and he had asked the War Office to concur in proposals for granting better rates for such cases.

With regard to placing Indian officers on half pay after two years if unfit for duty in India, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not satisfied that half pay would be altogether appropriate for the present conditions of the Indian Army.

He was consulting the Raj on this matter and he had also tempered the rule regarding officers removed from the effective list after two years, whenever it was possible to find employment either in India or Great Britain for a disabled officer.

He said the Raj sympathised and co-operated with him very fully in the matter.

THE MESOPOTAMIA SUCCESSES.

London, March 1.

General Nivelle, Commander in-Chief on the Western Front, has congratulated General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, on the splendid feat of arms by the gallant troops under General Maude in capturing Kut-el-Amara, and also upon the important brilliant successes on the Ancre which, he says, brilliantly opens the campaign of 1917.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has heartily congratulated General Maude on his brilliant success and the gallantry and endurance of his troops.

General Maude, replying, says the devotion to duty, and the dash and gallantry of his troops, both British and Indian, have been matchless.

London, March 1.

The "Morning Post's" military expert deprecates further advance from Kut. He says that it is time to reduce to a minimum the forces engaged in distant operations and concentrate on the defeat of Germany.

"The Times" says that General Maude has completely restored British prestige in the Middle East, and even those who look askance at the Mesopotamian adventure are bound to acknowledge that the achievement has solid value and may have far reaching results.

CAPTAIN OF LACONIA DODGES PIRATES.

London, March 1.

The captain of the Laconia donned mufti before the sinking, and hence the pirates' search for him was fruitless.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

London, March 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Government was doing its utmost to trace British and Indian prisons-of-war in Turkey by means of enquiries through American and other channels.

The question of an Anglo-Turkish exchange of prisoners was being considered.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

London, March 1.

The views of the great retreat, of which it is noteworthy that the German people is still unaware, are most contradictory. The latest suggestion, based on Berlin reports, transmitted by the Berne correspondent of "The Times," is that the enemy after all may act on the defensive in the West and attack the Russian northern front. The correspondent, however, points out that the reports may be intended to divert the Allied guns and munitions towards Russia, so as to render the Anglo-French offensive less formidable.

While the British correspondents are very cautious in their statements regarding the retreat, French writers assert that the Germans destroyed a number of heavy guns, and that the retreat was not strategic but forced. The new line the Germans are reaching is in nowise strong. It is calculated to take the enemy three weeks to complete the withdrawal to the Arras-Cambrai line, if such is his intention. German ingenuity and energy is hampering the pursuit. This is successfully countered by the skilled British engineers who are building new roads and restoring railways behind the advance, almost as fast as they are destroyed or before it.

The British at one point are now almost at the outskirts of Bapaume and are pushing toward Loupart Wood, which is a network of wire, intended for strong resistance.

London, March 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports further progress to the north of Warlencourt, Eaucourt and north-west of Puisieux-Au-Mont, and states: We repulsed counter-attacks on our advanced positions north-east of Gueudecourt and north-west of Ligny-Thilloy, inflicting loss. As the result of to-day's fighting on the Ancre we took 128 prisoners and raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Angrescalonne and Loos.

London, March 3.

His Majesty the King has congratulated Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the Army's splendid work and steady persistent pressure in forcing the enemy to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions. The successes are a fitting sequel to the fine achievements on the Somme, and a great credit to those responsible for the drawing up of the plans of the campaign.

Field Marshal Haig warmly acknowledged His Majesty's generous commendations.

London, March 4.

A French communique says:—We successfully bombarded enemy organisations north of the Aisne and on the left bank of the Meuse.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Amsterdam, March 3.

Now that it is impossible any longer to conceal the retreat on the Ancre, the German Press, in one inspired accord, has begun to publish explanations intended to reassure the population, which has been disquieted for weeks past by rumours of evacuation. The papers now declare that they knew all about it since February 30th. Hence they are delighted to observe "the enemy's astonishment."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" concludes with assurances that "the thing is that Hindenburg has a hand in the game, and so far everything is going on exactly as he wishes."

Finally, a long semi-official account, given in a communique, says the positions, which had been shot to pieces, were evacuated according to plan, unnoticed by the enemy and without losses, while heroic rearguards inflicted heavy losses on the immensely more numerous British. It concludes by saying: "The Germans have withdrawn to higher ground from the horrible, bottomless marsh where the villages are heaps of ruins, the wells filled up and the roads non-existent. Here the British are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the fire of German batteries trained on every point. Therefore, all the trouble of the British has been in vain. They can only consolidate the ground and bring up artillery at the cost of heavy sacrifices from the Germans, secure in strong positions whence they await new attacks unweakened and unshaken."

The "Vossische Zeitung" explains the retreat by declaring that Hindenburg's policy has been a maximum concentration in order to force a final decision in the Spring. Trench warfare will soon end, when the Germans will prove immeasurably superior to the British.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" describes the retreat as a model operation.

It is noteworthy that, co-incident with the Press explanations, the Military Governor of Cologne threatens with severe imprisonment those "spreading absurdly exaggerated rumours"

Amsterdam, March 3.

The Correspondents at the British Headquarters, writing on Friday night, emphasise that the enemy carefully concealed from the troops the fact that they were retreating. Prisoners taken at Gommecourt refused to believe that their comrades had gone and that the fortress had been surrendered. A dense white fog to-day, succeeding a night of frost, hampered observation and delayed the drying of the ground and the progress of the British advance. The German retreat is necessarily slow, but the British have reached the enemy position of Achiet-le-Petit, the first of the two remaining trench systems before Bapaume. Close fighting is proceeding in Loupart Wood, north of Warlencourt. In consequence of the enemy trying to recover the position, which he lost too soon, the attempt failed. The Bavarians also counter-attacked on Thursday night near Transloy, but were driven back before reaching the British Division, leaving fifty dead.

The enemy now are approximating to the general line which probably they will defend with a show of force. His present positions are most uncomfortable. Many are filled with water, but defended by forests and wire.

The advance has wonderfully stimulated the British who are eager to show their skill in the open. Men actually request to be kept in the line when they fear they will be withdrawn to the rest billets.

Mr. Beach Thomas (one of the correspondents) denies that the retreat is due to British gas-shells. He says these are undoubtedly superior to those used by the enemy, but the retreat is the result of the general superiority of the British artillery, our strategic plan and the German soldiers' fear of another Somme offensive.

He mentions that among the German traps abandoned were watches and saucepans lined with fulminate of mercury.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 1.

Silver is featureless and steady.

London, March 1.

Silver is quoted at 37¼. There is an absence of competition and the market is quiet.

London, March 4.

Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report shows that supplies of silver are very scanty. The arrivals from America are unusally small, and the general demand is slight though the coinage demand continues. China exchanges are still appreciably below parity.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR AT CAIRO.

Cairo, March 1.

A garden party was given in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir at the British Residency.

Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha are visiting Luxor.

HOME QUOTATIONS.

London, March 3.

Cottons 9-13; New Orleans 1,663; Shellacs 48.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL SMUTS.

London, March 3.

The Press-Bureau announces that General Smuts has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

THE MAN POWER QUESTION.

London, March 3.

The Press Bureau announces that the Army Council has ordered a general revision of certificates of exemption of men under thirty-one years. The Government impresses upon the Tribunals that the war is reaching a critical stage and that it is imperative to obtain more men for the army. Exemption will in nowise be justified on the ground of employment or hardship unless for very exceptional reasons. The Council intimates that the special arrangements postponing the calling up of religious workers and students has terminated.

LINERS TO BE REQUISITIONED.

London, March 3.

It is understood that the Shipping Controller is contemplating a scheme for the requisitioning of liners under which owners will constitute a Committee of Management, whereon the controller will be represented. The profits above those yielded by requisition rates will accrue to the State and all competition will be eliminated. The scheme will firstly be applied to the Australasia trade.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
Banks	s.	$687
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	n.	$375
North Chinas	n.	£150
Unions	n.	$900
Yangtszes	n. ex 73	$255
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	n.	$155
H. K. Fires	n.	$367½
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	s.	$106
Steamboats	n.	$19
Indos (Def.)	b.	$120
Indos (Pref.)	n.	$41½
Shells	n.	106/-
Ferries	n.	$85
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	b.	$112
Malabons	n.	$83
MINING		
Kailans	n.	36/-
Langkats	b.	£17
Raubs	n.	$2,35
Tronohs	n.	80/-
Urals	n.	38/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	s.	$82
Kowloon Docks	b.	$125
S'hai Docks	b.	£83
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	n.	$93
H. K. Hotels	s.	$107
Land Invest.	n.	$91
H'phreys Est.	b.	$5.50
K'loon Lands	n.	$38
S'hai Lands	n.	£86
West Points	s.	$70
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	£145
Kung Yiks	s.	£13
S'hai Cottons	b. & ss.	£115
Yangtszepoos	s.	£5
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	b.	$8
China Light & P.	b.	$4.60
Providents	s.	$8.20
Dairy Farms	n.	$24
Green Islands	ss.	$11.20
H. K. Electrics	b.	$49
H. K. Ice Co.,	n.	$160
Ropes	n.	$32
Steel Foundries	n.	$10
Trams, Low Level	n.	$7.30
Trams, Peak, old	n.	$9.80
Trams, Peak, new	n.	$1
Laundries	n.	$31
U. Waterboats	b.	$15¾
Watsons	b.	$8½
Wm. Powells	n.	$6
Morning Posts	n.	$29

CORRECTED TO NOON MONDAY MARCH 5, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/4⅛
Demand	2/4 3/16
30 d/s.	2/4¼
60 d/s.	2/4⅜
4 m/s.	2/4 7/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	99¾
T/T Japan	109¼
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	55¾
T/T Java	135¼
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	3.25
Demand, Paris	3.25½
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/4 15/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 1/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 3/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 3/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	3.37
6 m/s. Francs	3.42
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	55⅞
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	111½
Demand, Singapore	99¾
On Haiphong	3% prem.
On Saigon	2½% prem.
On Bangkok	65¾
Sovereign	8.45 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48
Bar Silver, per oz.	37.5/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	5¾% dis.
Chinese	10 " "	5¾% dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 " "	"

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes		
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	"	20 "
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	"	15 "
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon	12.00 Noon	"	15 "
12.00 Noon to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	"	20 "
2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	"	15 "
4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	"	20 "
6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	"	15 "
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	"	20 "

NIGHT CARS

8.00 P.M. and 9 P.M., 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour
11.00 P.M. to 12.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.00 A.M.			
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes		
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	"	20 "
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon	12.00 Noon	"	15 "
12.00 Noon to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	"	20 "
2.00 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	"	15 "
4.30 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	"	20 "
6.00 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	"	15 "
6.30 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	"	20 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 10 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars. Can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque, or Compradore order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN B. HUMPHREYS & CO.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OGNI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, NOJO, KAMAZUTA, SAYO, KAMADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBEI and OYUBAR Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes: A1, A.B.A. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.
AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALBANY DELICATESSEN is sure to tempt you.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dowell, Esq.—Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Ayston. G. T. M. Bilkie, Esq.
O. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Farr, Esq. W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Chairman. Hon. Mr. R. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, ¾ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 1 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 1½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£2,000,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint-Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Port Louis (Mauritius), Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at a per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS $3,931,000

U.S. GOLD $7,181,000

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOBE, LONDON, MANILA, MEDELLIN, PANAMA, PEKING, SAN FCISCO, SANTO DOMINGO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America, Namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,800,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Kaiyuan, Kobe, Lao Wang, London, Lyons, Los Angeles, Mukden, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Sparkes (Fox Anthony), San Francisco, Sydney, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin

NOTICES.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak hatstand, chesterfield couches, easy chairs, teak flower stands, marble clocks, blackwood & teak overmantels, engravings, ornaments, etc., etc.

Fine teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboards & dinner waggons with bevelled mirrors, dinner services, E. P. glassware, etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc, etc.

Also

A Grand Piano by Collard & Collard.

On view from Tuesday, the 5th, March, 1917.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.
Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong 18th February, 1917

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW of Flowers Vegetables, to be held in the Botanic Gardens.

THURSDAY,

the 8th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.
Admission $1.00.
Lady May will present the Prizes at 5 P.M.

FRIDAY,

the 9th March, at 10.30 to 3 P.M.
Admission 50 cents.
at 3 to 6 P.M.
Admission 20 cents.

The band of the 18th Punjabis will play on the both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

A. NICOL.
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1917

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all ladies interested in the organisation of working parties for war work—whether in connection with the War Charities Committee or not—to attend a meeting at Government House on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10.30 A.M. for the discussion of matters of general interest.

NOTICE.

The Exchange Banks beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, bills and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in triplicate instead of in duplicate as heretofore.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry forms, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) Two Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 dollars a years each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of $100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 2 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmsi.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chihfu, Br., s.s. 1,350, 3rd Mar.—Manila, 28th Feb., Gen. B. & S.

Hano, Fr., ss. 739, Morvan, 3rd Mar.—Haiphong, 1st Mar., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Hongwan I, Br., ss 2,060, Edgam, 3rd Mar.—Singapore, 25th Feb., Gen.—Chinese.

Kumatata M., Jap., s.s. 774, Ohara, 3rd Mar.—Saigon, 25th Feb., Rice—Chinese.

Nissin M., Jap., s.s. 900, Hyata, 3rd Mar.—Keelung, 28th Feb., Coal—Order.

Otowa M., Jap., s.s. 999, Nomura, 3rd Mar.—Keelung, 28th Feb., Coal—O. S. K.

Yushun, Chi., s.s. 1,079, Logne, 3rd Feb.—Kobeichang, 24th Feb., Rice—Chinese.

Dainichi M., Jap., s.s. 1,359, Fukui, 4th Mar.—Moji, 25th Feb., Coal—M.B.K.

Haitan, Br., s.s. 1,183, Hodgins, 4th Mar.—Foochow, 1st Mar., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Inzamacks, Br., s.s. 1,454, Nera, 4th Mar.—Bangkok 25th Feb., Rice—Chinese.

Kweogang, Br., s.s. 1,428, Bichard, 4th Mar.—Swatow, 3rd Mar., Gen.—J.M. & Co.

Manapouri, Br., s.s. 1,475, Wilson, 4th Mar.—Saigon, 27th Feb, Rice—Order.

Shasung, Br., s.s. 1,221, Meathrel, 4th Mar.—Amoy, 3rd Mar., Gunnies—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br., s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 4th Mar.—Saigon, 27th Feb., Rice—Chinese.

Toyotomi M., Jap., s.s. 3,900, Tokahashi, 4th Mar.—Amoy, 2nd Mar., Gen.—Order.

Taihei M., Jap., ss 1,700, Horinchi, 4th Mar.—Dairen, 25th Feb., Gen.—M. B. K.

Laerte, Br., s.s. 1,340, Jentyns, 5th Mar.—Saigon, 28th Feb., Rice—Chinese.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 12.12—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. China, and slightly along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong and over the Philippines.

An anticyclone is central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.86 inches, against an average of 3.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; some drizzle.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. March 5, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
V'ostock	6a	29.95	5	n		6	o
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'agima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
Chefoo	6a						
W'haiwei	"	30.28	26	87	n	8	o
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.25	34	85	nne	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.23	38	91	n	2	b
Sharp P.	"	30.12	47	77	n	2	r
Amoy	9a	30.18	50	93	ne	2	r
Swatow	6a						
Taihoku	5a	30.04	55	77	e	4	r
Taichu	"	29.99	55		nnw	2	r
Tainan	"	29.97	57		n	4	o
Koshun	"	29.93	68		nne	4	o
P'dores	"	29.99	57		nne	7	r
Canton	6a	30.03	51	93	nne	2	o
H'kong	"	30.00	57	86	nne	3	o
Gap Rock	"	29.98			ene	6	o
Macao	"	29.96	55	93	nw	2	cf
Wuchow	9a	30.07	53	93	e	1	o
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	7a	29.95	59	100	e	2	cf
Tourane	"	29.88	64		sw	2	b
C. St. J.	"	29.76	73		ene	6	o
Aparri	6	29.86	74	94	ene	4	r
Dagupan	"	29.76	73	87	se	2	b
Manila	"	29.79	75	92		0	o
Legaspi	"	29.79	77	91	nne	1	o
Tacloban	"	29.81	75	96	ene	2	r
Iloilo	"	29.75	75	91	n	4	o
Surigao	"	29.76	75	96		0	o
Lapuan	"	29.68	78	91	n	6	b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 5, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date	On date.
	at 8 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	30.00	29.93
Temperature	61	57	62
Humidity	71	86	73
Wind Direction	E	NNE	E
" Force	3	3	4
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.02	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 4th 62
Lowest " " " " 5th 57

H.K. Observatory, March 5, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE-TABLE.

From 5th Mar. to 11th Mar.

Day of Week	Day of Mar.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Ht.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Ht.
		h.	m.	ft. in.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	5	m 8	31	4.0	m 2	46	2.4
		7	0m	4.4	9	0m	2.5
Tues.	6	m 9	2	4.4	m 3	5	2.3
		8	0m	4.4	2	30a	2.0
Wed.	7	m 9	16	4.6	m 3	41	2.1
		8	14a	4.6	2	12a	2.3
Thur.	8	m 9	30	4.8	m 3	10	2.0
		9	7a	4.6	2	50a	2.5
Fri.	9	m 9	46	5.1	m 3	36	2.3
		9	41a	5.4	3	27a	2.1
Sat.	10	m 10	7	5.4	m 4	1	2.0
		10	15a	5.7	4	18	2.1
Sun.	11	m 10	29	5.7	m 4	39	2.6
		10	51a	5.7	4	42a	2.9

m morning. a afternoon.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Commencing THURSDAY March 8th, 1917.

MAURICE BANDMAN *Presents*

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Following Latest London Successes:—

MARCH 8th	The Phenomenal Record Breaker from the Adelphi Theatre "HIGH JINKS."
MARCH 9th & 10th	The Latest Success from The Alhambra Theatre "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE."
MARCH 12th & 13th	The Wonderful Production from the Prince of Wales' Theatre "MR. MANHATTAN."
MARCH 14th.	The Recent Adelphi Success "TINA."
MARCH 15th & 16th	The Success of the Moment. Recently produced at the Gaiety Theatre "THEODORE & CO."
MARCH 17th	"THE MERRY WIDOW."
MARCH 19th	The Latest Garrick Success "THE GIRL FROM CIROS."

BOOKING IS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices of Admission $3.50, $3, $2 $1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6th MARCH, 1917.

"GREED"

17TH & 18TH EPISODES.

"THE GREAT WAR,"

AND

VARIOUS COMICS.

FRIDAY, 8th March, 1917.

2ND EPISODE OF

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial, in 3 parts.

entitled:—*"THE MASTER KEY."*

1st and 2nd Episodes.

WAR GRAPHIC AND COMICS.

Extra Matinees on Sundays at 6 p.m.

Orchestra in attendance.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH.

Showing:—Another Grand Serial:

1st and 2nd Episodes of

"THE GODDESS"

Featuring The Beautiful Star,

ANITA STEWART.

ALSO KEYSTONE COMICS.

SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1917.

See "PEG O' THE RING."

NOTICES.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1036. DES VOEUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 21nd February, 1917.